## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6802.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1851.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## ANOTHER SPLENDID PASSAGE. ARRIVAL

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP PACIFIC, AFTER A RUN OF

TEN DAYS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. FOUR DAYS' LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The American mail steamship Pacific-the Eclipse of the Atlantic course—Capt. Esra Nye, has made another splendid passage from England.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 28th, at ten o'clock in the morning, and arrived at her wharf at this port at 12 o'clock yesterday noon, thus making the run from wharf to wharf, in ten days and

This places the Pacific at the top of the list. She has now made four passages across the Atlantic, not one of which has ever been equalled by any other ocean steamship. Annexed is a table of the time o

TIME F	ROM W	HARF	TO	WHAR	F.		
October, 1850	10	days.	4	hours,	45 1	ainutes.	
April, 1851		1	20		15	- 44	
May, 1861	10	66 .		- 64	15	46	
June. 1851	10	ir	2	- 44	-	64	
Annexed are th	he						
PASSE	NGERS	BY TH	EP	ACIFIC.			
	Mr Dun	bar		Mr Me			
Capt Gordon L H Morris	apt Gordon J H Mahoney			SAlexander			
L R Morris	L H Morris Mr Smith				E W Alexander		
J W Tucker					Mr Hovey		
J M Scott	A J Ma			E Brit			
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B Van Reusselaer W H Townsend	J Peabo	patche	reer	HAS		ne and	
Rev Dr Kyerson	Mr Nob					en and	
and servant	WML			BOTY			
FH Salters, bear-					General Eddey		
er of despatches				JHF	J H Forsyth		
Mr Dickinson	Mr Schulten			A The	A Thompson		
Mr Bayley	Mr Methner			M Spe	M Sperry		
MrTownelie and ser-	Mr Wri	ght	Teller	John			
vant	General Walbridge Mr De Motte				M Schargaback J C Jennings		
S B Chittenden	Mr De	Motte				58	
G H Stuart and son	Mrs De	Motte		Mr Ms		111	
Mr Caldwell	Miss Byertson Miss McClelland				W H Wilson Mr Strasburger		
"HE OFTOMETT	Maren 10	OF TATES	10.00	-E 34	rwan n	F 10.00	

We are under many obligations to Mr. Purser Wardrop, of the P., for late news.

The German journals state that the democrats of Thuringia are beginning to display activity. In most of the communes, weekly collections are made for supporting the red republican journals; at Sonnenberg, a democratic union has been formed; anda recent democratic anniversary was celebrated with a certain degree of pomp.

The accounts from Lisbon announce that General Saldanha arrived in that city, accompanied by 2,500 troops, on the 14th; he was most enthusiastically received. The General, down to the 19th, had not been able to form an administration, owing to the ultra members of the Septembrista party. The country is said to be in a sad state, and the finances in a most deplorable condition.

The discussions in the British Parliament, on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, have resolved themselves into a tacit understanding between the two great parties in the State, that if possible this most important question shall not be made a battle ground of political strife, but both the government and the opposition shall endeavor, as far as possible, to make the bill effective.

The Income Tax bill has passed its second read ing in the House of Lords. The debate was to be onsidered simply as an appendix to the previous debates, the whole treatment of the affair having been arranged beforehand.

The Paris journals announce that Col. Sherburne, deputed by the United States government to convey the remains of Commodore John Paul Jones to America, has been unable to discover the grave, and abandoned the search.

We learn from Brussels, that down to the 26th nit. ne progress had been made towards the formation of a Ministry.

Vienna accounts announce the retirement of M. Bruck, from the Ministry, which had produced a unfavorable impression upon 'Change.

In consequence of some fiscal regulations, adopted by the University authorities at Madrid, a serious riot took place among the students, and it was found necessary to call in the assistance of the Civic Guard before tranquillity could be restored

The British mail steamship Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool, on Sunday morning, the 25th ult.

Consols in London, on the 27th ult., for money, were 971 to 1. and for account 971.

## Banquet to the Officers of the Turkish and American Frigates, at Sonthampton, Eng-

American Frigates, at Sonthampton, England.

[From the Hampshire Independant, May 24.]

As we have stated in previous numbers of our journal, the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton invited the efficacy of the Turkish steam-frigate Feira Basri, and the American frigate St. Lawrence, to a public banquet, in honor of the visits of those splendid ships to our waters, and in token of the friendly spirit with which Eaglishmen greeted the presence of the inhabitants of other and distant regions on the auspicious occasion of the Great Industrial Exposition. Yesterday (Friday) having been fixed on by the distinguished guests, whose convenience had of course been consulted as to the day on which they would accept the proferred hospitality of our municipal governors, the banquet took place at the Guildhall, at six o'clock in the evening.

The Turkish and other visiters, who came down from London, arrived at Bishopstoke by the one o'clock train, where they were received by the Mayor (R. Andrews, Esq.), Mr. Sheriff Payne, Mr. Senior-ifailliff White, and the Town Gierk (G. E. Deacon. Esq.), who, attended by the Town Sargeant, were in waiting with three carriages, to bring the distinguished guests on to Southampton by the beautiful route by which the Lord Mayor of London was escorted into the town, in grand procession, on the occasion of his visit to our municipality during the nutumn of 1860. On their arrival at the station the visiters were first conducted over the enclosuring conducted over the enclosuring conducted ver the enclosuring conducted ver the enclosuring conducted over the enclosure.

the Town Sarga and, were in waiting with three carriages, to bring the distinguished guests on to Southampton by the beautiful route by which the Lord Mayor of London was escorted into the town, in grand procession, on the occasion of his visit to our municipality during the autumn of 1850. On their arrival at the station the visiters were first conducted over the enchanting grounds of the Dean of Winchester, at the splendor and beauties of which they seemed truly overjoyed, and from thence they proceeded round the Stoncham Park Estate, over the Basset Estate, round the Southampton Common, entering the town by the Avenue. By this arrangement, an opportunity was afforded to the distinguished visiters of witnessing, from the high lands over which they passed, the charming and picturesque panoramic seemery of this part of the country, to which no effort of the pen can do full justice. And the lovely picture which nature has there unfolded to view was duly appreciated by the goutement who now surveyed it for the first time, who expressed the lappliness and pleasure they felt at the kindness shown them by our worthy Mayor and his coadjuters, and especially in the provision which enabled them to view the beauties of the surrounding country with somuch advantage. The cortege arrived at the platform about five o'clock, where they were welcomed with a salute from the town battery, fired in honor of their visit; and the Admiral and his suite alighted at Radley's Hotofa. As they passed under the Bargate the church belie poured for their merry peals, and welcomed them on their entrance through the ancient portals of the town. Two temporary flag-staffs had been rested on the top of the gate, from which floated, on either side of the British Union Jack (which occupied the centre staff.) the national flags of America and Turkey, presenting a very movel and unique appearance.

The banquet took place at the Guildhall, which had been tastefully fitted up for the occasion with banners and flags of different nations. However, of t

"His Worship the Mayor pledges you all in the Loving Cup. and greets you all with a hearty welcome."

The Mayor then rose to propose the first toast of the evening. He said it was the duty of Englishmen, on all festive occasions, to drink the health of their Sovereign; and never was there a time when the men of Englandays, and the women too—could do so with more sincerity, pleasure, and gratification, than at the present. (Applause.) Her Majesty's urbanity of manners, her kindness of heart, her desire to promote the Great Industrial Exhibition, and her attentions to the numerous visiters which that magnificent undertaking had gathered to gether—not excepting the distinguished gentlemen who were their guests that evening—all called for their expressions of fervent 'gratitude. He, therefore, felt sure they would be proud to join him in drinking the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Opeen of England—a country which could justly boast of being the home of the exile and the land of the free.

The toast was drank with much enthusiasm, followed by the National Anthem.

The Mayor said the next toast he had to propose was the health of one of the most high minded and distinguished men of the day—one who well deserved stronger and warmer expressions of regard and esteem than he had the power to give utterance to. To that noble Prince they were indebted for that happy meeting—for the presence of those splendid frigates from the eastern and western parts of the world, which had floated on the waters of our beautiful river, and anchored in the best harbor in the world—(hear, hear)—and for the cordial and friendly greetings they had all joined in with the gallant officers who belonged to those frigates, whose visit to our shores was on a mission of peace, not of war. (Applause.) The gallant admirals, saptains, and officers, now surrounding that festive board, might never have had an opportunity of honoring them by their presence, but for this great peace movement, for which they were indebted to His Reyal Highness Prin

heaven. (Cheers.) He gave them the healths of "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family." Drank with much applause, the band playing "Prince Albert's March."

The Mayos then proposed the health of "His Imperial Highness Abdul Medjid, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire." (Great applause.) In rising to propose that toast, he felt that he need say but a very few words, as the conduct of the Sovereign of Turkey had won for his the approbation of every true friend of humanity, in shielding and protecting those brave Hungarian patriots who had been driven from their own country whilst struggling in the cause of freedom and liberty (Applause.) Those patriotic men had found an asylum in Turkey, the ancient ally of England; and, although they (the people of Southampton) had not the pleasure of knowing the Sultan, they were honored with the presence of some of his most distinguished countrymen, and if those gentlemen were fair specimens, they were quite satisfied that the stock must be good. (Laughter and cheers.) He gave the health of the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, and might he long be spared to encourage the people of his own country, and the nations of the world, in the path of progress and humanity. The toast was honored with every mark of respect and approbation.

The Mayor said that the next toast was one quite equal to the last, in importance and interest, both to themselves and to the world, and excellent guests who mingled with them that evening. He had to propose the health of one of nature's noblemen, who had risen from the ranks of the people to fill the proud position of President of the United States. (Loud cheers.) He was, no doubt, a most talented and intelligent man, well qualified to fill the exalted situation to which his countrymen had appointed him. He (the Mayor) felt that they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Fresident and the Congress of America, for their generosity and kindness in freighting one of their noble frigates with the products of their astive industry and skill, for the World's

States—a call which was heartily and warmly responded to.

Band—"Hail Columbia."

The Mayor next proposed the health of "the Queen of Portugal," which met with equal honors to the toasts which preceded it.

The toasts of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and "the Army and Navy," followed, and were drunk with enthusiasm the band playing "The Sea" at the conclusion of the latter loast.

M. Zohnas, deputed by Admiral Moustafa Pasha, who, he said, had the honor of waving his laurels in the British navy, returned thanks.

Captain Calubrat, returned thanks on behalf of the American army, and said he hoped the flags of England, America, and Turkey would ever wave in unison together, and only to encourage the arts of peace.

The Mayon, in a few complimentary remarks, expressive of the pleasure he felt at having that opportunity of offering a cordial welcome to the representatives of the Turkish nation, and the hope that the day was not far distant when they would be engaged in still closer commercial relations with that country, proposed the healths of "His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency Djemaleddin Pasha, and Admiral Moustafa Pasha." The toast having been warmly received,

His Excellency, the Turkish Amassador, returned thanks in French, and said how highly he felt honored

riean officers, and the Count Thomar, to show to the great Hnglish nation how deeply he appreciated the occasion that called them together. The motive that had brought them here—the Great Exhibition of Industry—was worthy of the Queen of a great people, and of her illustrious consort Prince Albert; and a better port than that of Southampton there was not in the world for the entrance of this of all kinds. (Cheers). He thanked the company also for having so kindly given the health of the father of his people, the Suitan of Turkey; and in return he begged to thank, on behalf of himself and his friends, the Mayor and Aldermen of the ancient town of Southampton for the high honor they had paid them. (Loud cheers).

The Mayor next proposed the healths of "Capt, Sands

return he begged to thank, on behalf of himself and his friends, the Mayor and Aldermen of the ancient town of Southampton for the high honor they had paid them. (Loud cheers).

The Mayos next proposed the healths of "Capt. Sands and the officers of the St. Lawrence," which also met with a very enthusiastic reception.

Hand—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Captain Saxos responded to the toast in the following terms:—Mr. May or and Gentlemen of the Corporation—The distinguished honor conveyed in the handsome toast which you have been pleased to propose, in compilment to the commander and officers of the St. Lawrence, calls forth our best and warmest feelings; and happy and I, sir, as her commander, to speak for myself, and no doubt the officers of this highly favored ship will be equally happy to respond for themselves (Hear.) When, sir, we consider the circumstances connected with our present meeting at this spiendid banquet, the worldwide interest of the object that has brought representatives from the farthest Ind, from the Et Dorado of the far West, from the Heliespont, and the Father of Waters, all paying their tribuie to the stream we may congraturate ourselves on living in this sige, and contributing to a spectacle such as the world never before witnessed—which, like the mighty Maskstrom, absorbs all miner things all petty interests, jealousies and factions—which has brought nations together, and linked them in a commen brotherhood and friendship which I am sure we all sincerely hope may prove lasting and unbroken. (Cheers). Sir, it has been my happiness, and that of the officers of the St. Lawrence, besides seeing most of the interesting objects in the vicinity of your old and noble barough, and having largely partake of the interesting objects in the vicinity of your old and noble barough, and having largely partake of the interesting objects in the vicinity of your old and noble barough, and having largely partake of the forest greatness, viewed its manifold objects of interest, its evidences—its unmistake

ral, M. Zohrab.

His Exertificary returned thanks, and said that there were subjects of importance which had drawn them together. The first great object in giving advice to the sultan as to sending goods to the great Exhibition, was to select Southampton as the port for landing them. (Lond cheers.) Then, as to steam, he had paid attention to its powers, and he thought the steam communication between England and Turkey could not be better carried out than through the facilities offered by this magnificent port. (Loud cheers.) Mr. "Funch" had asked where were the foreigners and he (M. Zohrab) could answer for a thousand Turks (loud cheers, and laughter); but however many there might be, they would never find a more hospitable or splendid reception than they had met with from the Corporation and people of Southampton that night. M. Zohrab resumed his seat amid lond and long-continued cheers.

The Rev. Mr. Starcory proposed the health of the Count de Thomar.

The Court ret Thomas responded in French, and said that be heartily thanked the Mayor and Aldermen of Southampton for having proposed his health. There was he said as had been observed by the gentleman who preposed his health, an ancient union of friendship between Great Britain and Portugal; and he hoped that the two nations would continue to progress in amity, freedom, and prosperity. (Cheers.) His Excellency concluded by wishing health and happiness to the Mayor and Corporation of the ancient town of Southampton. His Excellency returned thanks, and said that there

and sat down smid loud cheers, which, no doubt, arose from the peculiar position of the hon, gentieman. The hesiths of "The Members for the Borough" were then drank; and was followed by Mr. Alderman Tucks proposing the health of "J. R. Crosky, Esq. the United States Consul," which met with enthusiastic applause.

Band—"Tankee Boodie."

Mr. Crosk, serose to reply to the toast, which he did in the following terms.—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen—In responding the method of the proposed it, for the very flattering remarks wherewith he has thought proper to introduce me to your notice; and while my conscience forbids me to accept only a very small portion as my due, my gratitude finds pleasure in ascribing the chief burden of his eulogy to his valued friendship, (Cheers.) In the next place, gentlemen, I have to thank you—which I do most cortially—for the kind manner in which you have drank my health; but more especially do I thank you for having associated with this toast the national air of my country. I accept this circumstance as the greatest compliment you could possibly have paid me, identifying me, as I would ever wish to be identified, with that great country of which I is my happy lot to be a native born citizen, and of which I have the honor to be the representative for this district. (Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, whenever I hear that air—the "Rans dee Vaches" of my people—it recalls most vividy to my mind the endearing associations of my Western honor. Yes, gentlemen, whenever I hear that she henow holds amongst the family of nations—and the astounding future, far surpassing the past and the present, with which a beneficent Providence promises to crown her; when ever I hear that air, every pulsation of my heart throb with patriotic delight, and I find myself tervilly cjacu lating, "Whenever I forget thee, America—my country—whenever I forget may the mother that bore me curse the hour that gave me birthe—may my grave be watered with no tears of finil affection—and may my my have be consigned to eternal oblition."

The United States in a Glass Case, before the World.

[From the London Chroniele, May 17.]

The number of articles sent from the United States to the Exhibition, is neither what was expected of them, nor, we believe, does it adequately represent their capabilities. There are, nevertheless, many things in their collection which may be examined with interest and profit, and which do credit to their industry, ingenuity, and skill.

profit and which do credit to their industry, ingenuity, and skill.

Foremost among the articles displayed in this division of the Exhibition are a coach, three or four wagons, a buggy," technically so called, and a trotting "sulkey." We call these "foremost," because, both by the prominent place they occupy, and on account of the real merit of the vehicles themselves, they are really so. The coach—styled by the exhibitor a "carriola"—is a very creditable piece of workmanship. It is of good design, apparently most thoroughly well built, and it is finished with greek regard to good taste. There is nothing of the gwagaw style about it. The color, decorations, mountings, finish, and ornaments, are all righ and neat. It sweeps gracefully over its curve, as a ceach ought to sweep. The carrings upon it are admirably well experienced.

sweeps gracefully over its curve, as a coach ought to sweep. The carrings upon it are admirably well executed, and for symmetry and good keeping in every part, from the step of the footman to the board of the driver, it deserves high commendation. The wheels are much lighter than in carriages of a similar kind in England. This is claimed as a decided improvement. Certainly the appearance of the vehicle is improved by the absence of that bulkiness which gives a lumbering aspect to many an English carriage, and if the roads of our transatiantic brethren are not too rough to deal fairly with such wheels, we know not why they should be considered unsafe upon English turnpikes.

The other vehicles exhibited are respectively entitled a York wagon, a Prince Albert wagon, a slide top buggy, and a trotting sulkey. The chief characteristic of all of these is their extreme lightness of weight, when compared with their size. They are richly finished within and without, and besutifully carved; they are uphoistered with exceeding teste, made with constant regard to the comfort of the rider, and exhibit very considerable artistic merit in their design. The wheels are made from carefully chosen material, the joints exactly fitted, the fellows (two in number, instead of the usual five or six, for greater strength) are confined by a steel insertion and boits, and the axietrees are exceedingly next and strong. It is claimed for these exletrees (an American invention) that, in less of friction, strength, freedom from all neise in motion, and cleanliness, they are superior to any in England. Several of these lighter extrages are now in

There are several sets of harness, both single and double among the articles exhibited, which deserve notice. One is a rich and elegant specimen of manufacture. It is made from leather of the first quality, and with perfect thoroughness of work. The mountings are of solid silver, with appropriate and graceful designs. In this, as in all the other harness shown, there is remarkable lightness and airiness, and an obvious endeaver to do away with all superabundance of weight. On a bay, in the main aside, upon the south side of the building, are two cloundeliers and several lamps, from a manufactory in Philadelphia. The great use of oil in the United States has led to many improvements in lamps—specially in those upon the solar principle, as it is called (where increased drought is made to bear upon the combustion) which are unknown among us. Unpretending as these lamps appear, it is stated that they will give an amount of light greater by one-half than any other in use. The chandeliers hanging above them are graceful specimens of workmanship, designed in good taste, and showing a crystal purity of glass. The casting is remerkable for its fineness, sharpness and uniformity. The branches, formed by arabseque serolls prefusely ornamented with birds and flowers, delicately sculptured or in bold relief, with centres of richly cut glass, claim particular approval for their elegance and lightness of design. This is among the youngest branches of manufacture in the United States, it being scarcely fifteen year since every chandelier, girandole mantel lamp, and candidates used in that country was imported from Europe; and it argues considerable enterprise and perseverance, on the part of the manufacturers, that they have attained so much excellence as to be willing to vie in the Exhibition with the oidest and most celebrated houses in the world.

On the south side of their portion of the building, the orld.
On the south side of their portion of the building, the

world.

On the south side of their portion of the building, the contributors from the States exhibit, under the general classification of raw material, many very excellent specimens. There are among these a large variety of articles, such as Indian corn—ground, hulled, and in the ear; rye, cate bariey, wheat, ries, cottom, tobaces, minerals, chemicals, woods, brooms, beef, pork, lard, hams, and aimost everything else identified with the productions of that country. Next in order are to be seen daguerreotypes, paintings, herbaria, and prints, with some samples of stained glass suspended from the galieries, and cottoms, carpetings, wrought quilts, calicoes, and needlework, tastefully displayed around. Considering the distance from which these had to be conveyed, not only across 3,000 miles of coesa, but often from little short of that distance inland—and considering, too, that it is not in her manufactures that America makes her chief impression upon the world—we regard this portion of her exhibition with great interest. In planefortes, there is a show highly creditable to the manufacture of musical instruments in the United States. There is a seven-cetave grand pianoforte; a semi-grand, and other instruments of less pretension but of much merit. There are two from a manufactory of Philadelphia, in neat and very unpretending cases, which combine all the best qualities of the highest rank of planes. In breadth, freedom, and evenness of tone, in promptness and elasticity of action, and in a combination of everything that is rich and sweet in this description of instrument, he claims to be unsurpassed.

Among cordage, boots, cars, and models of favorite

verai gold media in the United States. How for this population of this in the Children States. How for the population of the land of and the Children of the C

gaged in milling grain.

There are several smaller implements in the Exhibition which will commend themselves to every ob-

The Atlantic Steamers.

[From the Liverpool Albien, May 27.]

We are enabled to announce that the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company have decided upon a most important extension of the operations of their magnificent squadron of steamships from this port to the United States and Halfax. Heretofore, the weekly departures of the feet from either side of the Atlantic were confined to the summer months; whist during December January, February, and March, the despatches were restricted to once a fortnight. Under the new arrangement decided upon, however, steamships will sail regularly once a week throughout the year, without interruption; calling, as at present, at Halfax as route, each alterante voyage. We are happy to chronicle this spirited scheme of extension, calculated as it is largely to promote the interests of the commercial community during an important division of the year; and we trust the enterprise exhibited will be rewarded by a degree of support adequate to the spirit evinced. Our communications with the United States have long been maintained by the steamships of this services with dictinguished regularity, safety, and speed; but under the proposed plen, those communications will be carried to a still higher degree of efficiency; and probably, when reinforced by the Persia and Arabis, now being constructed on the Clyde, no mail squadron will exist in the world capable of contrasting with the Royal Mail Company. We trust the new step in advance will meet that degree of support which will insure success. We are also enabled to announce, from direct official sources, that our statements regarding the selection of Holyhe ad as the mail station for the New York and Boston royal mail steamships were entirely correct. We are further enabled to add, that the Lords of the Admiralty entertain hopes that the harbor works at Holyhead will be sufficiently advanced to a first shelter to the retemships towards January, 1852 and we believe that so soon as those hopes are realised, orders for th

be issued.

France.

On Thursday, the 22d uit, a grand review of the whole garrison was held in the Champ de Mars. There is no finer military spectacle in the world than an unfolding of the pump of war on this immense square between the trees, with the Military School in the background. The charges of cavairy were on a scale unusually grand, the front of the galloping brigade extending completely across the immense plain. To us, as we stood near the school, the dark line, as it rose from the river end of the field, seamed to roll forward, gathering force like a thunder storm, and when, even swifter and louder, at the top of their accelerated impetus, this tremendous wave of heimetted horsemen burst close upon our senses, each rider shouting like a maniac, and brandishing his sabre, we were all penetrated with a due appreciation of the fieria francese. One unfortunate dregoen lay sprawing behind on the dusty field, and immediately the President and his staff gallopped up to inquire about the poor fellow. He was presently led off the field, attended on one side by a brisk little friending continuers, streaming with ribbons, who administered ecusoiation and cordials to the bruised man. The President was in his usual costume of General of the National Guard, with the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Gen. Narvasa, decorated with the some order, rode at his staff rode out of the enclosure to the bridge, he was received by loud and repeated cries of "Vive Napoleon." "Vive l'Empercur" was also uttered by a few. The republic seemed to have for the representative of its credit in that quarter only a solitary cab-driver, whose single exchamation met with no encouragement. But the blosses had only left the field to the Napoleonias at the bridge, to muster strong in undisputed supremsey at the Champs blyvees.

The legitimists have at last faton a bold and energetic itep—they have received to demand the total revision of the constitution; in other weals, that hardree shall be called on to say whether she will maintain th

One hundred and fifty Hungarian refugees have left Havre for New York.

Denmark.

The Proposals of the Panish government, just laid before the notables assembled at Flensburg, are, according to the Departmental Gazette, the following:

The Danish monarchy continues to form a collective whole, under a common sovereign, with one and the same order of succession, diplomatic representation, beet, and flags. With the exception of the duchy of Lauenburg, whose more intimate connection in this respect is reserved for further consideration, the Danish monarchy is at the same time an harmonious system of commercial polity and customs, navigation, and coinage laws. To what extent the State debts shall remain common to the whole land, or be distributed according to population and the possession of land, is also reserved for uiterior decision.

The duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg continue to form parts of the Germanic confederation. Their peculiar position is secured by the enjoyment of separate diets, which, in concurrence with the sovereign, determine questions concerning the interior affairs of the duchies. In expenditures relating to the affairs of the duchies. In expenditures relating to the affairs of the duchies. In expenditures relating to the affairs of the sentire monarchy, each duchy contributes according to the proportion of its population in the monarchy. The mass of this contribution is a fixed sum, and cannot be refused by the diet. The mode of this payment will be settled by the king, in concert with the cite of each duchy. In all matters relating to the monarchy as a whole, the official organs of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, about the royal government, will have a sext and a voice in the privy council equally with the Danish ministers, Legislative measures concerning the common affairs of the whole State will be the first introduced and discussed in a committee of members taken in equal numbers from the Dunhi diet on the one hand, and the diets of Holstein and Lauenburg of Schleswig has its min

determined.

The further developement and possible modification of these principles is reserved for discussion in the assembly or notables from the different parts of the monarchy, to be held in pursuance of the manifesto of July 14, 1850.

Germany.

A letter of 21st, from Vienna, says:

Immediately after his return from Dresden, Prince de Schwarzenberg had a private audine of the Emperor, which intest for two hours. The Prince, it is said, feels convinced that Austria will obtain the extrance late the Germanic Dret, with all her possessions, and the Customs Union with all the other States. As to a new central foderal government, he confines himself to the formation of a military commission of Princeis, Austria, and Rawsion. It is switch by a simple majority than the Princeion Generic would lead one through the confines himself to the formation of a military of the Hely Alliance being renewed and established, either at Warraw or at Ulunta. From the preparations new making at the palace, it would appear that the coronation of the Emperor was intended to take place very shortly.

A letter from Berlin, of the 24th, says.

In an article in the Prussion Generic this morning, the re-stablishment of the traditional alliance between Prastican Russis is mentioned as being the principal object of the Congress of Warraw, is a conservative interest.

In the Chamber of Deputies of Bayaria, on the 19th, a bill for the Palatinate was presented, having for its object to protect the King and all the members of the royal family from insult, there being no such provision in the existing laws. The Prince de Wallerstein and M. Schmidt spoke against the bill. M. Schmidt declared that the King was not more entitled to protection than any citizen. He was interrupted by the President of the Chamber, who declared that, as the King was the possessor of majority, such theories as that of M. Schmidt could not be tolerated. The bill was carried by a majority of 95 to 85.

Russia and Poland.

The Russian government has resolved to form a railway between the important manufacturing towns of Sgiera and Ledy, and to put them in communication with Warsaw by embranchments on the Warsaw and Cracow line. It is also intended to unite Warsaw by railway with St. Petersburgh and Moscow. Warsaw will shortly be put in communication with Berlin by the railway from Lowiez to the Prussian frontier. The Russian government is at present negotiating with the Prussian cabinet on the prolongation of that line.

Portugal.

The Madrid Heroldo states that Saldanha has addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Lis-

The Madrid Heroldo states that Saidanha has addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Lisbon:—The flag which I have had the bone to unfuri is so emisently national that, as soon as it was known, that flag was adopted in all parts of the kingdom, in the most sincers, frank, and decided manner. Let us consolidate the throne of her Majesty, the Queen Doman Saria II, and her dynasty, let us referre the constitution of the constit

prevented the Duke of Saldanha's installing anything prevented the Duke of Saldanha's installing anything like a permanent cabinet upon his arrival in the capital, and his grace found it necessary formally to place himself at the head of the previously existing transition ministry. The Duke's first efforts, after his arrival, were directed towards the formation of a cabinet, principally composed of the Oporto Junta, or Progresista party. He had several conferences with Louis Jervis de Antorgia, Antas, Aguiar, Maria Grande, Ferrao, &c., as also with Count Lavradio, who appears to have declined entering a ministry which he felt must act dictatorially and with out the sphere of the charter, to a certain extent."

Italy.

In its sitting of the 20th, the Senate of Turin passed a bill for the establishment of an electric telegraph between Turin and Genos. It also passed the bill on a tax to be laid on mortmain property and corporate bedies, by a majority of 53 to 39.

The Creec di Saraia of Turin, quotes a correspondence from Nice of the 17th, which, besides confirming the particulars we gave two days ago adds that the excitement in that town continues unabased, and that the Municipal Council, in its sitting of the 16th, unarimously adopted the following protest:

"The Council in conformity with the deliberation of the delegated council, declares that it protests against the abolition of the free port; it charges the deputation named in yesterday's sitting to assert our rights before the government and the chambers, and sends as a document the protest presented in the name of the population.

Markets.

ment the protest presented in the name of the population.

Markets.

Liverpoot. Tuesday Evening, May 27, 1851.

It is a considerable time since so much anxiety, doubt, and uneasiness prevailed in commercial circles, as was manifested in the course of the past week. The share market was subject to a most unusual and very violent panic. Cotton suffered a further decline. The demand for most articles of colonial produce was limited, and, owing to large supplies and continued arrivals, holders were unable to command previous rates. A slight reaction has taken place. The accounts both from Manchester and the woollen manufacturing districts of Yorkshire begin to speak more encouragingly; and although business is by no means in a steady position, nor public confidence in the feature properly fixed, it is strongly hoped that we have touched the worst point. It is gratifying to learn that at length the drain on the builton of the Bank of England has subsided. According to the returns published in last Friday's Gazette, the incerease was £84,503, and we suspect, from the imports which have taken place of iste, that the returns under this head will increase weekly.

There is an apparent calm in the cotton market. Nevertheless, prices still tend downwards. During the course of the week ending May 22, holders submitted to a decline of M.d. per lb. The sales were only 41,270 bales, of which the trade took 34,730. The Niagara's advices do not appar to have had any particular effect upon the market. Since Friday a fair extent of business has been transacted, and although full rates were paid, the quotations of that day stand for the most part unaltered. The transactions of Saturday, Monday, and to day, are about 24,000 bales, of which the trans close of which speculators and expecters have taken 6,500 bales.

The accounts from the agricultural districts speak very satisfactorily as to the appearance of the grain crops. The only thing that is required is a few weeks of sunshine to make up for the late ungenial weather. The corn

lities.

Laverroot. Cotton Marret. May 27.—More firmners was shown in this market on Saturday, which the steamer's accounts rather strengthened on Monday, the inquiry being likewise larger. Holders obtained a slight advance, and as a fair business has been done to-day, we close firmly, nearly one-cighth of a penny higher than the quotations of Friday. The total sales are 39,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 4,200, and exporters, 33.0. The sales consist of the following descriptions:—27,750 American, 44,d, to 7,d,d, 400 Pernams, 7d, to 7½d, 200 Esphian, 6%d, to 7½d, 200 Kgpptian, 6%d, to 7½d, 200 Kgpptian, 6%d, to 7½d, The imports are 9,284 American.

Mancustran Takor, Report, Tuesday, May 27.—The

CD Egyptian. 9:3d; 1,100 Surat, 3:4d to 4:4d. The imports are 9:284 American.

Manchester Thade Report, Tuesday, May 27.—Thamstket gives indications of more steadiness to-day, and there is a fair inquiry both for goods and yarns, not resulting, however, in much actual business. No improvement has taken place in prices, which, with a few exceptions, generally remain at last Tuesday's quotations. Spinners, influenced by the rather firmer tone of the Liverpool cotton market, show great unwillingness to accept last week's prices; but buyers do not seem to have much confidence in the attempted reaction in the raw material, but will not, as a general rule, give out orders at an advance. Water twist under 30:3, for expect, are not seems to buy to buy at last week's prices, but ceps, doubled yarns, India numbers of mule, and fine weft, are without change.

Likens Choth Halls, May 27.—There is no new feature to notice in the weolien trade since last week. There was rather more business done at the cloth halls on Saturday last, but to day the market has been quiet. Stocks are not heavy in the market hands, and prices are stationary.

Rocupale Market Report, Monday, May 26.—Wool and Fiannel.—The market was duli both for wools and fiannel, but prices remained firm. Several Loudon mechants were in the market, but the amount of sales was not great.

THE MISSES GOUGENHEIM-THE BROADWAY THEATRE -

Some friends and admirers of these young ladies saggested, through the press, the propriety of compliment perty, occasioned by a fire at their residence in Lispe-nard street. We are happy to understand, from inquiries which we have made, that the management are quite willing to second these philanthropic views, by offering nify them from loss, whenever the friends of the Misses Gougenheim make a decided move in the matter. The great success of the new dramatic spectacle of "Azaci," great success of the new dramatic speciacie of "Azaci," which is destined for a long run will, however, now render it impossible for the management to withdraw that piece, even for one night, without a loss to the treasury, which no circumstances would warrant any person in requiring, after the great expense they have been at in producing it. Therefore, for the present, the benefit to these young ladies must remain in abeyance; but we have no doubt that those who sympathize in their losses, and wish to encourage them as arissics, will not lose sight of the object when opportunity offers.

However Treasure.—The entertainments announced for Bowsey Turatre.—The entertainments announced for

to morrow evening at this favorite establishment, are very attractive. They commence with the drama called "Wacousta," and terminate with the drama of "The Scaled Scutence"—Mozers, Eddy, Stevens, and Mes Wemyss in the principal characters.

Wemyss in the principal characters.

Encatwar Theathr.—The new spectacle called "Acset, the Prodigal," experienced a most successful run last week; it is one of the most magnificent productions of the day. It will be repeated to morrow evening, with the farce of "My Precious Betsy."

Numo's Garden.—Another crowded hours may be expected here to morrow evening—the celebrated Ravel.

Nemo's Garous.—Another crowded house may be expected here to marrow ovening—the celebrated Ravvi Family and the unrivalled Gabriel are to appear again, the Tight Rope will be the commencing feature, followed by the "Elopement" and "Godenski."

Benrow's Thearer.—The receipts of this evening are for the benefit of the favorite actress Miss J. Hill. We hope she will have a bumper. Three of the most attractive pieces of the season have been selected, namely—o Faint Heart never won Fair Lady." "The Toodles," and "The School for Tigers."

National Thearthe.—This favorite house continues as successful as ever. Mr. J. R. Scott has been drawing large audiences, and his personations were received with unbounded enthusiasm. To merrow evening the entertainments will commence with the "New York Fireman," and conclude with "Massanbelle."

Browness's Lycer's.—We are happy to see that the talented and charming actress Miss Julia Bennett, has been engaged at this beautiful Thespian temple. She will appear to morrow evening, in the great comedy satisfied "The School for Seandal, supported by the other talented members of this theatre.

Chieffy Missirania offer a good selection of songa, dances, and instrumental pleees, for to morrow evening.

Fillow's Missirania offer a good selection of songa, dances, and instrumental pleees, for to morrow evening.

dances and instrumental pieces, for to morrow evening.

Fillow's Missyranis are continuing to attract crowded houses. A fine programme for to morrow evening.

Castle Gannes.—There will be another grand Sunday Concert given at this popular establishment, this evening, by Marcheck's orchestra.

Assenicas Misser a.—During the last week, the entertainments given were of a piquant, lively and really interesting character, and full of fun, mirth, and life. During the present week another as great a programme is to follow.

Signorina Parodi was at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 88th ult.

The Gold Excitement in Maine—Probably not less than two hundred men have started this week, and are ready to start next Monday, for the gold mines of the North. A company of a dozon men, from Gardiner, passed up the river this morning. Companies are fitting out here and in Augusta, to start next week. We are informed, upon good authority, that gold has been recently found in the streams that rise on the east side of the height of land and flow east into the west branch of the Penobscot. The head of these streams is in the vicinity of the head waters of the streams that flow rest into the Chaudlere. No doubt exists of the presence of gold in the streams that flow into Moose river, emptying into Moosehead Lake. The whole country around the tributaries of the west branch of the Penobscot and Mcoze rivers, is mountainous, and similar in many respects to the mining regions in other countries. We co not wish to favor the evelloment on this subject, further than the truth will warrant. One fact is undisputed—thing gold has been for about two years obtained in this region. The discoveries were deemed of unfiledent importance to exist a goodgeal surrey of the flauddire river by the provincial government of Canada. Since that currey, the government has quelt curred on mining operations—them (Mc.) Trébens, May b.